Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

\boxtimes	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supplemental		
LRB	Number	09-2142/1		Introdu	ction Numbe	r A	B-0214		
Postte the rep	Description Posttermination of parental rights contact between a child and a birth relative of the child and disclosure of the report of an investigation of the home of a proposed adoptive parent on the request of the proposed adoptive parent								
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DCF 8/5/2009

LRB Number	09-2142/1	Introduction Number	AB-0214	Estimate Type	Original
Description					

Posttermination of parental rights contact between a child and a birth relative of the child and disclosure of the report of an investigation of the home of a proposed adoptive parent on the request of the proposed adoptive parent

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Current law on termination of parental rights (TPR) severs all legal rights and duties between a birth parent and child. Wisconsin law does not provide for enforceable post adoption or post termination contact agreements between birth parents or other birth relatives and adoptive parents, with a few exceptions.

This bill permits a post-termination contract to be entered into by the adoptive parents, or if there are no adoptive parents, the agency having guardianship, legal custody, or supervision of the child and a birth relative of the child. The agreement must be entered into before the termination of parental rights (TPR), and the following requirements must be met:

- The child is under the legal custody, quardianship, or supervision of an agency:
- The birth parent has agreed to voluntarily consent to the TPR, or to not contest an involuntary TPR (and the decision to voluntarily consent or to not contest must be made prior to the fact-finding hearing); and
- The child, if 12 years of age or older, consents to the agreement.

The bill also requires that child welfare agencies (and in the case of Milwaukee County –the Department of Children and Families) and the child's guardian ad litem to submit recommendations regarding the post-TPR contract.

This bill may create additional work for child welfare agencies in preparing recommendations regarding a post-TPR contract. However, this increase in work is expected to be significant and could likely be absorbed with current resources. The information contained in these recommendations would be a small addition to the court report that agencies already prepare for TPR hearings.

Additionally, the proposed law may create additional costs for parents who litigate to enforce their post-TPR contract. The number of parents who might pursue this litigation is unknown and presumed to be small. Moreover, these additional legal costs, if any, may be balanced with some savings from a shorter period of litigation during the TPR process. Currently, there is no option to recognize a post-TPR contract, creating a longer period of litigation to terminate the parental rights. The proposed law allows for parents to voluntarily agree to a termination of parental rights in exchange for the terms of the post-TPR contract. With the approval of the court, the terms of the contract may include: visitation, communication, sharing information, and sharing the medical history of the birth parents.

Because of the uncertainties of how many posttermination contract agreements will be entered into and the effect on agencies and courts, the fiscal effect of this bill cannot be determined.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

	Original		Updated			Corrected] Supple	emental
LRB	Number	09-2142/1		· In	itrod	uction Nu	umber	AB-021	4
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 4/27/2009

LRB Number 09-2142/1	Introduction Number	AB-0214	Estimate Type	Original
Description Posttermination of parental rights of the report of an investigation of the adoptive parent				

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill permits a post termination contract agreement that may provide for visitation of a child by a birth relative of the child; future contact and communication between the child, adoptive parent, or agency and a birth relative of the child; sharing of information about the child in the future between the adoptive parent or agency and a birth relative of the child; and maintenance and sharing of the medical and genetic history of any birth relative who is a party to the agreement.

This bill should have minimal impact on the Department of Corrections and perhaps a larger impact on local partner agencies. There may occasionally be a situation when contact and communication would be requested between a Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC) youth and a birth relative in regard to a post termination contract. However, it is not possible to determine the likelihood of this situation occurring.

If the situation did occur, an investigation of the post termination contract and its application to a DJC youth would occur. Time would be required to complete the investigation and work through any situation in which a birth relative contests the DJC decisions.

It is not possible to determine how many juveniles would be impacted by this bill, therefore an exact fiscal estimate can not be calculated.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

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LRB	Number	09-2142/1		Introd	duction Numl	ber A	B-0214		
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives SPD 4/21/2009

LRB Number	09-2142/1	Introduction Number	AB-0214	Estimate Type	Original				
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Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The State Public Defender (SPD) is statutorily authorized and required to appoint attorneys to represent indigent defendants in criminal proceedings. The SPD plays a major role in ensuring that the Wisconsin justice system complies with the right to counsel provided by both the state and federal constitutions. Any legislation has the potential to increase SPD costs if it creates a new criminal offense, expands the definition of an existing criminal offense, or increases the penalties for an existing offense.

This bill does not provide for a new criminal offense, expand the definition of a criminal offense, or increase criminal penalties. However, it would amend chapter 48, regarding termination of parental rights (TPR) cases. The SPD provides representation in these proceedings when a parent faces the involuntary termination of his or her rights. The bill does not specify whether a parent would have a statutory right to counsel in a hearing to modify or revoke a post-termination agreement to allow limited visitation or other communication between the parent and the child. Thus, it is possible that juvenile courts may refer parents for SPD representation in these proceedings under the general right to counsel in TPR cases set forth in section 48.23, Stats.

SPD cannot determine how the courts would ultimately rule regarding whether a right to SPD representation would be created by this bill. Thus, the SPD might need to appoint attorneys in additional juvenile proceedings if the bill is adopted. The average cost for this type of proceeding is \$ 199.05, based upon data from fiscal year 2008.

The SPD does not have data available to estimate the number of additional appointments that might result from the bill. However, the SPD could track the number of cases in the future, if this bill is enacted.

Counties are also subject to increased costs when a new crime or other court proceeding is created. There are some defendants who, despite exceeding the SPD's statutory financial guidelines, are constitutionally eligible for appointment of counsel because it would be a substantial hardship for them to retain an attorney. The court is required to appoint counsel at county expense for these defendants. The court also has the discretion to appoint attorneys at county expense in proceedings in which the SPD is not authorized to provide representation. Thus, the counties would experience increased costs attributable to additional juvenile proceedings.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications